

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 28

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1884.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at 60¢ a Year.

NUMBER 17

If the democrats want any free advice from the republicans it would be to adopt the Morrison horizontal tariff bill. This would make the dog snap at its own tail.

It is said that Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, who supports Henry Irving, bears a most striking likeness to Hawthorne's only daughter, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne-Lathrop. The resemblance is so great as to bewilder even their common acquaintances.

President Arthur gave another dinner to congressmen on Wednesday night. There were fifty four covers, and the president gave his arm to Mrs. William R. Morrison of Illinois. This was the last of the congressional dinners—eight in number. They have cost the president a little over \$5,000, or \$10 for each plate. The dinners have usually been served at mid-night, and have been among the best ever given in Washington.

The Chicago Evening Journal, which was burned out early last winter, has removed to its old quarters, the building having been reconstructed. It also appears in a new spring dress throughout, which makes the Journal more than ever attractive. The "Old Reliable" is one of the solid evening papers of the west. It is conspicuously excellent, and the older it grows the better it becomes. There are thousands of people all over the west who will heartily congratulate the Journal on its increasing prosperity.

The New York Herald brings out Colonel Ingerson where the broad sunlight can shine upon him: "Colonel Bob Ingerson is a good deal like a circus in some respects. He always draws a crowd. He makes the people laugh very much as the trick mule does. He gives a certain kind of a show which passes with many for magnificent oratory, and he takes good care that the man at the door shall have 50 cents or \$1 for every person who gets in. There is no crawling under the canopy at the Ingerson circus. It is purely a matter of business."

Matthew H. Finch, of the well-known law firm of Finch, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, died on Thursday, of a brain disease. He was trying a case in the United States district court nearly two weeks ago, and was taken suddenly ill, and from that time to his death, he lay in an unconscious condition. Mr. Finch was one of the most prominent lawyers in Wisconsin. He settled in Milwaukee some thirty years ago, and, after setting type for a short time in the Wisconsin office, he began to study law, and in a few years reached a position in the front rank of the bar of the state. Simply by the practice of his profession he gained a large fortune. He was 56 years of age.

The greatest power in England is the law. The weakest thing in this country is the law. Crimes are justly and expeditiously punished in England, while in this country we daily—dally with a cold-blooded murder as if it was a grave question whether it is proper to punish for such offenses or not. Probably this condition of things is owing to the general character of our jury system. Some old lawyer, who had been through hundreds of criminal cases, once said if there was any one thing uncertain to the Almighty, it was the verdict of a jury in criminal cases. The country has had a good many illustrations of this within the past few months. Dukes wickedly killed Colonel Nutt, and he was acquitted. Greeening, of Pike county, Pennsylvania, murdered Amrie Oberer in cold blood, but the jury said it was only murder in the second degree. Here, the other day, William Beroe helped to murder our Kirk at Cincinnati, robbed him of \$100, and then threw his body into the river. The jury was very kind and let him off with manslaughter. There is no doubt that Carpenter murdered Zara Burns, but the jury acquitted him. The people of Logan county, however, have held a meeting, and have requested him to quit the country. When this condition of things prevails in this country, it is no wonder that murders are growing in frequency.

The Gazette seconds the motion to give Carl Schurz the Berlin mission. Mr. Schurz is not a practical statesman, and he may not amount to much as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany, but he should be tried. He was compelled to flee from Germany during the revolution of 1848 to save himself from execution, for having taken part against the government. He came here as a refugee, and selected Wisconsin as his home. No man of German birth has received more political honor in this country than Carl Schurz. Of course, he deserved much that he has received. When he came to this country he was a very poor English scholar, but Schurz was brilliant and ambitious, and in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858 he made his first speech in English. But it was the great campaign of 1860 that gave Schurz a national reputation. Gifted with marvelous eloquence, he swayed his vast audience with striking effect. When the war broke out he became a major-general, then a United States senator from Missouri, then secretary of the interior, and finally editor of the New York Post. Schurz is honest, and therefore he is poor—that is he never made anything in office except his salary. Now he should be sent to Germany as American minister which would be the capstone of his ambition. He is just the man to defend the America boy before the court of Berlin, and to avenge Bismarck. He can do both, and do them well. Let him go, and see how the German capital will shake with Bismarck's wrath. Schurz would rather go to the Berlin court with a commission from the president of the United States in his pocket, than receive the

if the democrats want any free advice from the republicans it would be to adopt the Morrison horizontal tariff bill. This would make the dog snap at its own tail.

It is said that Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, who supports Henry Irving, bears a most striking likeness to Hawthorne's only daughter, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne-Lathrop. The resemblance is so great as to bewilder even their common acquaintances.

President Arthur gave another dinner to congressmen on Wednesday night. There were fifty four covers, and the president gave his arm to Mrs. William R. Morrison of Illinois. This was the last of the congressional dinners—eight in number. They have cost the president a little over \$5,000, or \$10 for each plate. The dinners have usually been served at mid-night, and have been among the best ever given in Washington.

The Chicago Evening Journal, which was burned out early last winter, has removed to its old quarters, the building having been reconstructed. It also appears in a new spring dress throughout, which makes the Journal more than ever attractive. The "Old Reliable" is one of the solid evening papers of the west. It is conspicuously excellent, and the older it grows the better it becomes. There are thousands of people all over the west who will heartily congratulate the Journal on its increasing prosperity.

The New York Herald brings out Colonel Ingerson where the broad sunlight can shine upon him: "Colonel Bob Ingerson is a good deal like a circus in some respects. He always draws a crowd. He makes the people laugh very much as the trick mule does. He gives a certain kind of a show which passes with many for magnificent oratory, and he takes good care that the man at the door shall have 50 cents or \$1 for every person who gets in. There is no crawling under the canopy at the Ingerson circus. It is purely a matter of business."

Matthew H. Finch, of the well-known law firm of Finch, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, died on Thursday, of a brain disease. He was trying a case in the United States district court nearly two weeks ago, and was taken suddenly ill, and from that time to his death, he lay in an unconscious condition. Mr. Finch was one of the most prominent lawyers in Wisconsin. He settled in Milwaukee some thirty years ago, and, after setting type for a short time in the Wisconsin office, he began to study law, and in a few years reached a position in the front rank of the bar of the state. Simply by the practice of his profession he gained a large fortune. He was 56 years of age.

The greatest power in England is the law. The weakest thing in this country is the law. Crimes are justly and expeditiously punished in England, while in this country we daily—dally with a cold-blooded murder as if it was a grave question whether it is proper to punish for such offenses or not. Probably this condition of things is owing to the general character of our jury system. Some old lawyer, who had been through hundreds of criminal cases, once said if there was any one thing uncertain to the Almighty, it was the verdict of a jury in criminal cases. The country has had a good many illustrations of this within the past few months. Dukes wickedly killed Colonel Nutt, and he was acquitted. Greeening, of Pike county, Pennsylvania, murdered Amrie Oberer in cold blood, but the jury said it was only murder in the second degree. Here, the other day, William Beroe helped to murder our Kirk at Cincinnati, robbed him of \$100, and then threw his body into the river. The jury was very kind and let him off with manslaughter. There is no doubt that Carpenter murdered Zara Burns, but the jury acquitted him. The people of Logan county, however, have held a meeting, and have requested him to quit the country. When this condition of things prevails in this country, it is no wonder that murders are growing in frequency.

The Gazette seconds the motion to give Carl Schurz the Berlin mission. Mr. Schurz is not a practical statesman, and he may not amount to much as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany, but he should be tried. He was compelled to flee from Germany during the revolution of 1848 to save himself from execution, for having taken part against the government. He came here as a refugee, and selected Wisconsin as his home. No man of German birth has received more political honor in this country than Carl Schurz. Of course, he deserved much that he has received. When he came to this country he was a very poor English scholar, but Schurz was brilliant and ambitious, and in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858 he made his first speech in English. But it was the great campaign of 1860 that gave Schurz a national reputation. Gifted with marvelous eloquence, he swayed his vast audience with striking effect. When the war broke out he became a major-general, then a United States senator from Missouri, then secretary of the interior, and finally editor of the New York Post. Schurz is honest, and therefore he is poor—that is he never made anything in office except his salary. Now he should be sent to Germany as American minister which would be the capstone of his ambition. He is just the man to defend the America boy before the court of Berlin, and to avenge Bismarck. He can do both, and do them well. Let him go, and see how the German capital will shake with Bismarck's wrath. Schurz would rather go to the Berlin court with a commission from the president of the United States in his pocket, than receive the

if the democrats want any free advice from the republicans it would be to adopt the Morrison horizontal tariff bill. This would make the dog snap at its own tail.

It is said that Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, who supports Henry Irving, bears a most striking likeness to Hawthorne's only daughter, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne-Lathrop. The resemblance is so great as to bewilder even their common acquaintances.

President Arthur gave another dinner to congressmen on Wednesday night. There were fifty four covers, and the president gave his arm to Mrs. William R. Morrison of Illinois. This was the last of the congressional dinners—eight in number. They have cost the president a little over \$5,000, or \$10 for each plate. The dinners have usually been served at mid-night, and have been among the best ever given in Washington.

The Chicago Evening Journal, which was burned out early last winter, has removed to its old quarters, the building having been reconstructed. It also appears in a new spring dress throughout, which makes the Journal more than ever attractive. The "Old Reliable" is one of the solid evening papers of the west. It is conspicuously excellent, and the older it grows the better it becomes. There are thousands of people all over the west who will heartily congratulate the Journal on its increasing prosperity.

The New York Herald brings out Colonel Ingerson where the broad sunlight can shine upon him: "Colonel Bob Ingerson is a good deal like a circus in some respects. He always draws a crowd. He makes the people laugh very much as the trick mule does. He gives a certain kind of a show which passes with many for magnificent oratory, and he takes good care that the man at the door shall have 50 cents or \$1 for every person who gets in. There is no crawling under the canopy at the Ingerson circus. It is purely a matter of business."

Matthew H. Finch, of the well-known law firm of Finch, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, died on Thursday, of a brain disease. He was trying a case in the United States district court nearly two weeks ago, and was taken suddenly ill, and from that time to his death, he lay in an unconscious condition. Mr. Finch was one of the most prominent lawyers in Wisconsin. He settled in Milwaukee some thirty years ago, and, after setting type for a short time in the Wisconsin office, he began to study law, and in a few years reached a position in the front rank of the bar of the state. Simply by the practice of his profession he gained a large fortune. He was 56 years of age.

The greatest power in England is the law. The weakest thing in this country is the law. Crimes are justly and expeditiously punished in England, while in this country we daily—dally with a cold-blooded murder as if it was a grave question whether it is proper to punish for such offenses or not. Probably this condition of things is owing to the general character of our jury system. Some old lawyer, who had been through hundreds of criminal cases, once said if there was any one thing uncertain to the Almighty, it was the verdict of a jury in criminal cases. The country has had a good many illustrations of this within the past few months. Dukes wickedly killed Colonel Nutt, and he was acquitted. Greeening, of Pike county, Pennsylvania, murdered Amrie Oberer in cold blood, but the jury said it was only murder in the second degree. Here, the other day, William Beroe helped to murder our Kirk at Cincinnati, robbed him of \$100, and then threw his body into the river. The jury was very kind and let him off with manslaughter. There is no doubt that Carpenter murdered Zara Burns, but the jury acquitted him. The people of Logan county, however, have held a meeting, and have requested him to quit the country. When this condition of things prevails in this country, it is no wonder that murders are growing in frequency.

The Gazette seconds the motion to give Carl Schurz the Berlin mission. Mr. Schurz is not a practical statesman, and he may not amount to much as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany, but he should be tried. He was compelled to flee from Germany during the revolution of 1848 to save himself from execution, for having taken part against the government. He came here as a refugee, and selected Wisconsin as his home. No man of German birth has received more political honor in this country than Carl Schurz. Of course, he deserved much that he has received. When he came to this country he was a very poor English scholar, but Schurz was brilliant and ambitious, and in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858 he made his first speech in English. But it was the great campaign of 1860 that gave Schurz a national reputation. Gifted with marvelous eloquence, he swayed his vast audience with striking effect. When the war broke out he became a major-general, then a United States senator from Missouri, then secretary of the interior, and finally editor of the New York Post. Schurz is honest, and therefore he is poor—that is he never made anything in office except his salary. Now he should be sent to Germany as American minister which would be the capstone of his ambition. He is just the man to defend the America boy before the court of Berlin, and to avenge Bismarck. He can do both, and do them well. Let him go, and see how the German capital will shake with Bismarck's wrath. Schurz would rather go to the Berlin court with a commission from the president of the United States in his pocket, than receive the

if the democrats want any free advice from the republicans it would be to adopt the Morrison horizontal tariff bill. This would make the dog snap at its own tail.

It is said that Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, who supports Henry Irving, bears a most striking likeness to Hawthorne's only daughter, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne-Lathrop. The resemblance is so great as to bewilder even their common acquaintances.

President Arthur gave another dinner to congressmen on Wednesday night. There were fifty four covers, and the president gave his arm to Mrs. William R. Morrison of Illinois. This was the last of the congressional dinners—eight in number. They have cost the president a little over \$5,000, or \$10 for each plate. The dinners have usually been served at mid-night, and have been among the best ever given in Washington.

The Chicago Evening Journal, which was burned out early last winter, has removed to its old quarters, the building having been reconstructed. It also appears in a new spring dress throughout, which makes the Journal more than ever attractive. The "Old Reliable" is one of the solid evening papers of the west. It is conspicuously excellent, and the older it grows the better it becomes. There are thousands of people all over the west who will heartily congratulate the Journal on its increasing prosperity.

The New York Herald brings out Colonel Ingerson where the broad sunlight can shine upon him: "Colonel Bob Ingerson is a good deal like a circus in some respects. He always draws a crowd. He makes the people laugh very much as the trick mule does. He gives a certain kind of a show which passes with many for magnificent oratory, and he takes good care that the man at the door shall have 50 cents or \$1 for every person who gets in. There is no crawling under the canopy at the Ingerson circus. It is purely a matter of business."

Matthew H. Finch, of the well-known law firm of Finch, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, died on Thursday, of a brain disease. He was trying a case in the United States district court nearly two weeks ago, and was taken suddenly ill, and from that time to his death, he lay in an unconscious condition. Mr. Finch was one of the most prominent lawyers in Wisconsin. He settled in Milwaukee some thirty years ago, and, after setting type for a short time in the Wisconsin office, he began to study law, and in a few years reached a position in the front rank of the bar of the state. Simply by the practice of his profession he gained a large fortune. He was 56 years of age.

The greatest power in England is the law. The weakest thing in this country is the law. Crimes are justly and expeditiously punished in England, while in this country we daily—dally with a cold-blooded murder as if it was a grave question whether it is proper to punish for such offenses or not. Probably this condition of things is owing to the general character of our jury system. Some old lawyer, who had been through hundreds of criminal cases, once said if there was any one thing uncertain to the Almighty, it was the verdict of a jury in criminal cases. The country has had a good many illustrations of this within the past few months. Dukes wickedly killed Colonel Nutt, and he was acquitted. Greeening, of Pike county, Pennsylvania, murdered Amrie Oberer in cold blood, but the jury said it was only murder in the second degree. Here, the other day, William Beroe helped to murder our Kirk at Cincinnati, robbed him of \$100, and then threw his body into the river. The jury was very kind and let him off with manslaughter. There is no doubt that Carpenter murdered Zara Burns, but the jury acquitted him. The people of Logan county, however, have held a meeting, and have requested him to quit the country. When this condition of things prevails in this country, it is no wonder that murders are growing in frequency.

The Gazette seconds the motion to give Carl Schurz the Berlin mission. Mr. Schurz is not a practical statesman, and he may not amount to much as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany, but he should be tried. He was compelled to flee from Germany during the revolution of 1848 to save himself from execution, for having taken part against the government. He came here as a refugee, and selected Wisconsin as his home. No man of German birth has received more political honor in this country than Carl Schurz. Of course, he deserved much that he has received. When he came to this country he was a very poor English scholar, but Schurz was brilliant and ambitious, and in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858 he made his first speech in English. But it was the great campaign of 1860 that gave Schurz a national reputation. Gifted with marvelous eloquence, he swayed his vast audience with striking effect. When the war broke out he became a major-general, then a United States senator from Missouri, then secretary of the interior, and finally editor of the New York Post. Schurz is honest, and therefore he is poor—that is he never made anything in office except his salary. Now he should be sent to Germany as American minister which would be the capstone of his ambition. He is just the man to defend the America boy before the court of Berlin, and to avenge Bismarck. He can do both, and do them well. Let him go, and see how the German capital will shake with Bismarck's wrath. Schurz would rather go to the Berlin court with a commission from the president of the United States in his pocket, than receive the

if the democrats want any free advice from the republicans it would be to adopt the Morrison horizontal tariff bill. This would make the dog snap at its own tail.

It is said that Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, who supports Henry Irving, bears a most striking likeness to Hawthorne's only daughter, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne-Lathrop. The resemblance is so great as to bewilder even their common acquaintances.

President Arthur gave another dinner to congressmen on Wednesday night. There were fifty four covers, and the president gave his arm to Mrs. William R. Morrison of Illinois. This was the last of the congressional dinners—eight in number. They have cost the president a little over \$5,000, or \$10 for each plate. The dinners have usually been served at mid-night, and have been among the best ever given in Washington.

The Chicago Evening Journal, which was burned out early last winter, has removed to its old quarters, the building having been reconstructed. It also appears in a new spring dress throughout, which makes the Journal more than ever attractive. The "Old Reliable" is one of the solid evening papers of the west. It is conspicuously excellent, and the older it grows the better it becomes. There are thousands of people all over the west who will heartily congratulate the Journal on its increasing prosperity.

The New York Herald brings out Colonel Ingerson where the broad sunlight can shine upon him: "Colonel Bob Ingerson is a good deal like a circus in some respects. He always draws a crowd. He makes the people laugh very much as the trick mule does. He gives a certain kind of a show which passes with many for magnificent oratory, and he takes good care that the man at the door shall have 50 cents or \$1 for every person who gets in. There is no crawling under the canopy at the Ingerson circus. It is purely a matter of business."

Matthew H. Finch, of the well-known law firm of Finch, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, died on Thursday, of a brain disease. He was trying a case in the United States district court nearly two weeks ago, and was taken suddenly ill, and from that time to his death, he lay in an unconscious condition. Mr. Finch was one of the most prominent lawyers in Wisconsin. He settled in Milwaukee some thirty years ago, and, after setting type for a short time in the Wisconsin office, he began to study law, and in a few years reached a position in the front rank of the bar of the state. Simply by the practice of his profession he gained a large fortune. He was 56 years of age.

The greatest power in England is the law. The weakest thing in this country is the law. Crimes are justly and expeditiously punished in England, while in this country we daily—dally with a cold-blooded murder as if it was a grave question whether it is proper to punish for such offenses or not. Probably this condition of things is owing to the general character of our jury system. Some old lawyer, who had been through hundreds of criminal cases, once said if there was any one thing uncertain to the Almighty, it was the verdict of a jury in criminal cases. The country has had a good many illustrations of this within the past few months. Dukes wickedly killed Colonel Nutt, and he was acquitted. Greeening, of Pike county, Pennsylvania, murdered Amrie Oberer in cold blood, but the jury said it was only murder in the second degree. Here, the other day, William Beroe helped to murder our Kirk at Cincinnati, robbed him of \$100, and then threw his body into the river. The jury was very kind and let him off with manslaughter. There is no doubt that Carpenter murdered Zara Burns, but the jury acquitted him. The people of Logan county, however, have held a meeting, and have requested him to quit the country. When this condition of things prevails in this country, it is no wonder that murders are growing in frequency.

The Gazette seconds the motion to give Carl Schurz the Berlin mission. Mr. Schurz is not a practical statesman, and he may not amount to much as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany, but he should be tried. He was compelled to flee from Germany during the revolution of 1848 to save himself from execution, for having taken part against the government. He came here as a refugee, and selected Wisconsin as his home. No man of German birth has received more political honor in this country than Carl Schurz. Of course, he deserved much that he has received. When he came to this country he was a very poor English scholar, but Schurz was brilliant and ambitious, and in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858 he made his first speech in English. But it was the great campaign of 1860 that gave Schurz a national reputation. Gifted with marvelous eloquence, he swayed his vast audience with striking effect. When the war broke out he became a major-general, then a United States senator from Missouri, then secretary of the interior, and finally editor of the New York Post. Schurz is honest, and therefore he is poor—that is he never made anything in office except his salary. Now he should be sent to Germany as American minister which would be the capstone of his ambition. He is just the man to defend the America boy before the court of Berlin, and to avenge Bismarck. He can do both, and do them well. Let him go, and see how the German capital will shake with Bismarck's wrath. Schurz would rather go to the Berlin court with a commission from the president of the United States in his pocket, than receive the

if the democrats want any free advice from the republicans it would be to adopt the Morrison horizontal tariff bill. This would make the dog snap at its own tail.

It is said that Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, who supports Henry Irving, bears a most striking likeness to Hawthorne's only daughter, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne-Lathrop. The resemblance is so great as to bewilder even their common acquaintances.

President Arthur gave another dinner to congressmen on Wednesday night. There were fifty four covers, and the president gave his arm to Mrs. William R. Morrison of Illinois. This was the last of the congressional dinners—eight in number. They have cost the president a little over \$5,000, or \$10 for each plate. The dinners have usually been served at mid-night, and have been among the best ever given in Washington.

The Chicago Evening Journal, which was burned out early last winter, has removed to its old quarters, the building having been reconstructed. It also appears in a new spring dress throughout, which makes the Journal more than ever attractive. The "Old Reliable"

Real Estate COLUMN.

BLANCHARD & WILCOX

(Successors of E. H. Blanchard.)

Reasons why you should patronize them.

Because they have a clean record, always deal on the square and have in the REAL ESTATE line just what you want. It makes no difference whether you want a cheap or expensive farm, large or small. A cheap or expensive house or lot or business blocks. They can supply your want. If you don't believe it call on them and they will convince you.

Money to Loan.

H. H. BLANCHARD,

S. P. WILCOX

Office open day and evening over Smith & Son's clothing store.

All ye that are interested in real estate come and see us. If you don't do so, you will be sorry as long as you live.

BLANCHARD & WILCOX.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Do you wish to purchase a home for your real estate of any kind? If so, don't buy until you call on us, and look over what we have for sale.

Let us also have our time exclusively to sell real estate and we always ready to show you prop'ty.

We will give you free transportation to examine any property we offer you within this state, and will furnish some one to show you the property you are interested in.

And, because we can show you just what you want, and can tell it to you cheaper, and better terms than you can purchase elsewhere.

We have a large number of farms, cities and village property we have for sale and the opportunity we can give for selection.

We have a large number of houses in the counties of Dane, Rock, Green, Iowa, Sack, Jefferson and Columbia, in Wisconsin, and in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Arkansas and Texas.

We would also call attention to the fact that we have an office in Madison, to which we can send you any information in any city or vicinity, and that we have agents to employ both there and in Janesville, who are constantly on the look out for purchases.

We can also make quick sales of all property connected to us, and to always have on hand real property for sale or exchange.

We also have

Money to Loan!

And buy Notes and Mortgages.

We have now determined to make this Specie

Offer to real property less of a charge,

you can place to rent or sale to rent a place

call on us.

Office in Myers new block, Janesville, Wis.

CAMPBELL & STEVENS,

mainly

T. A. Chapman

& Co.,

MILWAUKEE.

We give below a facsimile of a letter received from the commission house of Brown, Wood & Kinman for the sale of Renfrew Ginghams, which we have been offering and selling to the public at \$1 per yard.

This publication is made to show our customers that we are doing just what we say, selling goods very cheap. But as we do not wish to injure the retail jobbing trade of Milwaukee and the North, we shall be obliged to advance the price of Renfrew Ginghams to 10 cents, but as we have been so extensively advertised, we feel that we cannot advance the price till after Saturday, March 20. From that date the price will be 10 cents per yard.

We think, however, that it is rather queer that the commission houses of the east should request us to hold an umbrella over the heads of the jobbers of Milwaukee and the Northwest.

T. A. Chapman & Co
Cor. Milwaukee and Wisconsin Sts
MILWAUKEE.Brown, Wood & Kinman,
Commission Merchants.Boston, New York,
Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when you will give this number your personal attention you will place us under your personal obligation.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, WOOD & KINMAN.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when you will give this number your personal attention you will place us under your personal obligation.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, WOOD & KINMAN.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when you will give this number your personal attention you will place us under your personal obligation.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, WOOD & KINMAN.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when you will give this number your personal attention you will place us under your personal obligation.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, WOOD & KINMAN.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when you will give this number your personal attention you will place us under your personal obligation.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, WOOD & KINMAN.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when you will give this number your personal attention you will place us under your personal obligation.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, WOOD & KINMAN.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when you will give this number your personal attention you will place us under your personal obligation.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, WOOD & KINMAN.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when you will give this number your personal attention you will place us under your personal obligation.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, WOOD & KINMAN.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when you will give this number your personal attention you will place us under your personal obligation.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, WOOD & KINMAN.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

Messrs. T. A. Chapman & Co.,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs—

We have had a number of complaints within the last twenty-four hours regarding your advertised price of new styles Renfrew Ginghams at 8 cents. We respectfully remind you that these goods are sold to Jobbers at 8 cents per yard, less 5 per cent, with a conditional bonus of 5 per cent, profiting the goods are not jobbed under 9 cents. The matter of retail price, of course, is something with which we have nothing to do, but as you say the goods are the same as ours, and as we are willing to sell for reflection you would be willing to sell to us at a fair profit over the Jobbing price. We are willing to sell to you at 8 cents per yard, and respectfully request that you not pay the price to 10 cents.

We do not wish to distract you from your business, but we trust that you will readily appreciate the importance of which your advertisement has put us in with the Jobbing trade as well as retailing, buying from us, and selling to us, and we will draw the goods and hold them to our order. Your advertisement has evidently had a wide circulation, and we trust you will be satisfied with the Renfrew Ginghams we have, and we trust you to keep them; and when

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
Winans, Fethers & Jeffris
JOHN WINANS.
OGDEN H. FETHERS.
MALCOLM G. JEFFRIES.
Attorneys and Counselors,
Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. H. BLANCHARD,
Attorney-at-Law
MAIN STREET, SMITH'S BLOCK.
Attention given to Collections and to
Foreclosing Mortgages, &
MONEY TO LOAN.

T. J. JUDD,
DENTIST,
WILL EXTRACT TEETH, WITH OR WITHOUT
OUT GAS.
MAYER'S BLOCK, WEST SIDE
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

Charles M. Scanian
LAWYER,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE RIGHTS OF
THE STATE, EXCEPT BUSINESS &
SPECIALTY.
OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE
mchdawly

GEO. H. McCAUSEY
SURGEON DENTIST
ON SMITH'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE FIRST NA
TIONAL BANK, WEST MILWAUKEE STREET, JANESVILLE,
WISCONSIN.
Preservative of Natural Teeth &
specimen Nitro-Quid are administered
in the practice extraction of teeth.

B. B. ELDREDGE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE
IN SMITH & JACKMAN'S BLOCK, JAMES
VILLE, WISCONSIN.

MONEY TO LOAN.
jndawly

B. E. SANBORN,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
ALL CALLS WILL FIND ME AT MY OFFICE, MORN
G AND WILL BLAISEN'S BLOCK, JAMESVILLE.

DR. M. A. NEWMAN,
Dental Surgeon.
Other in Smith & Jackson's Block, your local
County National Bank, Janesville, Wis. Practice
dentistry in office in Janesville, Wisconsin.
specimen Nitro-Quid for the practice extraction of
teeth.

E. M. HYZER
HYZER & CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
ROOM 3, BENNETT'S BLOCK
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

WILLIAM STREET, WILSON LANE,
STREET & LANE,
Attorneys at Law.

Tallman, Bock, No. 2 West Milwaukee Street
decawly

Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician
and Surgeon.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE NO. 3 FRANCIS STREET

Hours, 1 to 3 and 6 to 7 p.

mydawly

Latest Triumph in Science

JOHNSTON
OPTICAL & DIOPTRIC
CO. S. EYE-METER

Raving secured the right to use the above in
advertisements, in which they are invited to call on
S. C. FURNHAM.

JOYNER & KANE, 100 Madison Street, Milwaukee.

OPINER'S MORPHINE HABIT

DR. H. KANE, 100 Madison Street, Milwaukee.

None but reliable experts are represented. Old Ingolds Headquarters over old post office.

post office Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wis.

RIPLEY & DUTTON.

WE WRITE

Fire, Life and Tornado Policies, also Accident

Tickets and Annual Policies at Lowest Rates.

None but reliable experts are represented. Old Ingolds Headquarters over old post office.

post office Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wis.

RIPLEY & DUTTON.

WE WRITE

NO,

Their is nothing in the Drug line that is not kept at the Drug

Store or

WHITON & McLEAN,

Successors to CROFT & WHITON,

Corner Milwaukee and Jackson Streets.

mydawly

D. R. FISHBLATT,

OF THE

Janesville Medical Dispensary

Myers Residence

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

late Lecturer and Professor in one of the Medical Colleges and editor of the

New York Medical and Surgical Journal; consulting and operative surgeon in the

New York Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Can be consulted on all

Chronic Diseases

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. D. M. STEPHENS, Secy.

W. H. WHITON & CO.

Successors to CROFT & WHITON,

Corner Milwaukee and Jackson Streets.

mydawly

D. R. FISHBLATT,

OF THE

Janesville Medical Dispensary

Myers Residence

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

late Lecturer and Professor in one of the Medical Colleges and editor of the

New York Medical and Surgical Journal; consulting and operative surgeon in the

New York Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Can be consulted on all

Chronic Diseases

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. D. M. STEPHENS, Secy.

W. H. WHITON & CO.

Successors to CROFT & WHITON,

Corner Milwaukee and Jackson Streets.

mydawly

D. R. FISHBLATT,

OF THE

Janesville Medical Dispensary

Myers Residence

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

late Lecturer and Professor in one of the Medical Colleges and editor of the

New York Medical and Surgical Journal; consulting and operative surgeon in the

New York Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Can be consulted on all

Chronic Diseases

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. D. M. STEPHENS, Secy.

W. H. WHITON & CO.

Successors to CROFT & WHITON,

Corner Milwaukee and Jackson Streets.

mydawly

D. R. FISHBLATT,

OF THE

Janesville Medical Dispensary

Myers Residence

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

late Lecturer and Professor in one of the Medical Colleges and editor of the

New York Medical and Surgical Journal; consulting and operative surgeon in the

New York Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Can be consulted on all

Chronic Diseases

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. D. M. STEPHENS, Secy.

W. H. WHITON & CO.

Successors to CROFT & WHITON,

Corner Milwaukee and Jackson Streets.

mydawly

D. R. FISHBLATT,

OF THE

Janesville Medical Dispensary

Myers Residence

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

late Lecturer and Professor in one of the Medical Colleges and editor of the

New York Medical and Surgical Journal; consulting and operative surgeon in the

New York Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Can be consulted on all

Chronic Diseases

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. D. M. STEPHENS, Secy.

W. H. WHITON & CO.

Successors to CROFT & WHITON,

Corner Milwaukee and Jackson Streets.

mydawly

D. R. FISHBLATT,

OF THE

Janesville Medical Dispensary

Myers Residence

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

late Lecturer and Professor in one of the Medical Colleges and editor of the

New York Medical and Surgical Journal; consulting and operative surgeon in the

New York Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Can be consulted on all

Chronic Diseases

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. D. M. STEPHENS, Secy.

W. H. WHITON & CO.

Successors to CROFT & WHITON,

Corner Milwaukee and Jackson Streets.

mydawly

D. R. FISHBLATT,

OF THE

Janesville Medical Dispensary

Myers Residence

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

late Lecturer and Professor in one of the Medical Colleges and editor of the

New York Medical and Surgical Journal; consulting and operative surgeon in the

New York Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Can be consulted on all

Chronic Diseases

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. D. M. STEPHENS, Secy.

W. H. WHITON & CO.

Successors to CROFT & WHITON,

Corner Milwaukee and Jackson Streets.

mydawly

D. R. FISHBLATT,

OF THE

Janesville Medical Dispensary

Myers Residence

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

late Lecturer and Professor in one of the Medical Colleges and editor of the

New York Medical and Surgical Journal; consulting and operative surgeon in the

New York Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Can be consulted on all

Chronic Diseases

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. D. M. STEPHENS, Secy.

W. H. WHITON & CO.

Successors to CROFT & WHITON,

Corner Milwaukee and Jackson Streets.

mydawly

D. R. FISHBLATT,

OF THE

Janesville Medical Dispensary

Myers Residence

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

late Lecturer and Professor in one of the Medical Colleges and editor of the

New York Medical and Surgical Journal; consulting and operative surgeon in the

New York Hospital for Chronic Diseases. Can be consulted on all

Chronic Diseases

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. D. M. STEPHENS, Secy.

W. H. WHITON & CO.

